



BIOLOGY NMDCAT EARLIER PREP

PMC UNIT WISE TEST Unit-2

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SAEED MDCAT

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03418729745(WhatsApp Groups)		
TOPICS:		
✓ Biological Molecules		
	✓ Enzymes	
Q.1	Root tubers are rich source of:	
	A. Carbohydrates	B. Lipids
	C. Proteins	D. Vitamins
Q.2	Primary source of energy in any cell is:	
	A. Monosaccharides	B. Polysaccharides
	C. Oligosaccharides	D. Polypeptides
Q.3	Carbohydrates are the main constituent	
	A. Plants	B. Fungi
	C. Algae	D. All A, B, C
Q.4	The reduction of the contact area between water and hydrophobic substances which are placed in water is termed as:	
	A. Cohesion	B. High polarity
	C. Adhesion	D. Hydrophobic exclusion
Q.5	.5 In general formula of carbohydrates, 'x' and 'y' are whole numbers which are same in:	
	A. Glucose	B. Maltose
	C. Sucrose	D. Starch
Q.6	Minimum number of carbon atoms that can be found in any carbohydrate is:	
	A.6	B. 3
	C. 2	D. More than 10
Q.7	Glycolipids and glycoproteins are found in all except:	
	A. Extracellular matrix of animals	B. Biological membranes
	C. Bacterial cell wall	D. Plant cell wall
Q.8	Carbohydrates are complex substances which on hydrolysis yield polyhydroxy aldehyde or ketone subunits. This definition is not applicable to:	
	A. Monosaccharides	B. Polysaccharides
	C. Oligosaccharides	D. Disaccharides
Q.9	e carbon without hydroxyl group in straight chain of fructose is:	
		B. Carbon 5
	C. Carbon 3	D. Carbon 6
Q.10		
	A. Sucrose	B. Lactose
	C. Maltose	D. Amylopectin
Q.11	Cellulose cannot be digested by amylase of human digestive tract because:	
	A. It contain 1,4-glyosidic linkages —	B. It is unbranched
	C. It is insoluble in water	D. It contains β -glucose
Q.12	These are heterogeneous group of compo	and the contract of the contra
	A. Carbohydrates	B. Lipids
	C Proteins	D. Nucleic acids

Q.13 Acylglycerols like fats and oils are esters formed by condensation reaction between:

B. Fatty acids and alcohol

A. Fatty acids and water





C. Fatty acids and glucose D. Fatty acids and phosphates Q.14 All of the following functions are related to lipids except: A. Components of cellular membranes B. Insulation against cold C. Immediate source of energy D. Protection from water loss 0.15 It acts as water barrier on surface of leaves. B. Carotenoids C. Triglyceride D. Phosphatidylcholine Q.16 Waxes contain all of the following except: A. Nitrogenous base B. Fatty acid C. Alkane D. Alcohol **Q.17** It is an example of macromolecule: B. ATP A. Water D. mRNA C. Amino acid Q.18 Most abundant type of lipid in plant, animal and bacterial plasma membrane is: A. Phospholipid B. Steroid C. Terpenoids D. Sphingolipids Q.19 All of the following are features of oils except: A. Unsaturated fatty acids B. Mostly obtained from plants C. Liquid at room temperature D. Can be crystallized Q.20 Terpenoids are made of: A. Fatty acids B. Isoprenoid units C. Amino acids D. Nucleotides Q.21 All proteins contain all of the following elements essentially except: A. Hydrogen B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Sulphur Q.22 Most of the proteins are made of: A. 20 types of amino acids B. 25 types of amino acids C. 45 types of amino acids D. 64 types of amino acids Q.23 All the amino acids have all of the following except: $A.-NH_2$ B.-COOH C. H D. -CH₃ Q.24 Smallest amino acid in nature is: A. Valine B. Histidine C. Glycine D. Alanine Q.25 All of the following are true about globular proteins except: B. Soluble in aqueous media A. Spherical C. Inelastic D. More stable Q.26 These are reactive parts of amino acids involved in condensation reactions: A. Alpha carbon & Hydrogen B. Amino & Carboxyl groups C. Carboxyl group & R group D. Only R group Q.27 It is an example of fibrous protein: A. Haemoglobin B. Pepsin D. Albumin C. Keratin Q.28 Formation of a phosphodiester linkage involves: A. Hydrolysis B. Dehydration synthesis C. Hydrogen bonding D. Oxidation Q.29 The amount of DNA is fixed for a particular species, as it depends upon: A. Number of genes B. Amount of RNA C. Number of chromosomes D. Size of cell Q.30 Secondary structure of DNA duplex is maintained by:

A. Phosphodiester linkage

B. Hydrogen bond





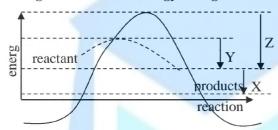
C. Ionic bond D. Hyperphobic interaction

Q.31 In a living cell, reactions without enzymes would:

A. Stop B. Speed up

C. Slow down D. Occur at normal pace

Q.32 The diagram illustrates energy changes in an enzyme-controlled reaction.



Which of the following represents the lowering of the activation energy?

A. X

B. X+Y

C. Y-Z

D. Z-Y

Q.33 The charge and shape of the active site is formed by:

A. Cofactor

B. Amino acids

C. Allosteric site

D. Globular shape

Q.34 All the enzyme active sites are occupied when:

A. Enzyme concentration is high

B. Substrate concentration is high

C. Temperature is high

D. pH is high

Q.35 It works in highly alkaline medium:

A. Catalase

B. Chymotrypsin

C. Pancreatic lipase

D. Arginase

Q.36 All of the following enzymes work in acidic environment except:

A. Pepsin

B. Sucrase

C. Enterokinase

D. Pancreatic lipase

Q.37 They occupy the active sites by fo<mark>rming cov</mark>alent bonds or they may physically block the active sites, permanently

A. Irreversible inhibitors

B. Reversible inhibitors

C. Competitive inhibitors

D. Non-competitive inhibitors

Q.38 Heat accelerates chemical reactions because it:

A. Provides activation energy

B. Supplies kinetic energy to reacting molecules

C. Increases chances of collisions between reactant molecules

D. All A, B, C

Q.39 Enzymes are essential in our body because they:

A. Provide energy for metabolism

B. Catalyze biochemical reactions in cell

C. Are structural components of the body

D. Coordinate nervous activities of body

Q.40 At low temperature enzymes are:

A. Degraded B. Inactivated

C. Denatured D. Highly effective

Q.41 Which form of carbohydrate is found in RNA?

A. Aldo pentose

B. Keto pentose

C. Aldo hexose

D. Keto hexose

Q.42 Histones are linked to _____ of DNA:

A. Nitrogenous base B. Phosphate

C. Ribose D. Deoxyribose

Q.43 Which one of the following is not an amino acid?

A. Choline B. Alanine





C. Arginine D. Glutamic acid

O.44 Which of the following is a nucleoside?

B. Adenosine A. cAMP C. Adenine D. ATP

Q.45 Which of the following would be least affected when a protein is denatured?

A. Primary structure

B. Tertiary structure

C. Secondary structure

D. Quaternary structure

Q.46 It is correct for biomolecules.

A. DNA is a polymer of ribonucleotides

B. All carbohydrates are broken down into glucose

C. Sequence of amino acids determines primary structure

D. RNA is single stranded and contains different purine bases other than in DNA

Q.47 What is the most important property of water for which it is needed in the body?

A. It exists in three physical states

B. It acts as universal solvent

C. It is tasteless and odorless

D. It is made up of hydrogen and oxygen

Q.48 Which of the following yields twice as many calories per gram as carbohydrates?

A. Fats

B. Proteins

C. Minerals

D. Vitamins

Q.49 Murein present in bacterial cell wall is an example of:

A. Macromolecules B. Conjugated molecules

C. Micro-molecules D. Organic molecules

Q.50 It is the major portion of RNA in the cell:

A. mRNA B. tRNA C. rRNA D. rDNA

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KPS-CT3-810-2

SAEED MDCAT(Huzaifa Saeed)

Key SAEE

1 A 22 A 42 B

5 A 22 A 42 B

6 B 26 B 45 A

10 A 30 B 26 B

14 C 34 B

15 A 35 D

15 A 35 D

16 A 36 D

17 D

18 B 38 B

18 B 38 B

18 C 53

19 B 36 C

10 A 36 D

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